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Special Article

WHOLESALE PRICES IN OCTOBER

BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER

The following table shows the movement of wholesale prices in the last thirteen months in each of the eleven groups of commodities specified. It also shows the changes over the same period in prices of (*a*) industrial materials, classified according to stage of manufacture, and (*b*) building materials. All the commodities included in (*a*) and (*b*) are also included in their appropriate commodity groups (V-XI). In cases where the Government buys a commodity at one price and resells it at a lower one (e.g. home-produced meat) the subsidised price is the one used for the index; where different prices are charged according to the use to which the article is put (e.g. in the case of sugar and flour) a weighted average of these is taken.

Averages for the Year 1930 = 100

Group	1940			1941									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
I. Cereals	145·7	146·3	147·5	145·8	144·2	140·5	139·0	142·5	146·5	148·5	151·2	157·7	160·8
II. Meat, fish and eggs	120·0	120·5	120·7	119·7	118·7	120·0	122·1	120·3	119·7	116·2	116·4	116·4	115·8
III. Other food and tobacco ...	160·2	159·6	162·1	164·9	165·9	167·2	166·3	166·2	165·4	170·7	167·0	165·5	165·3
Total—Food and tobacco ...	143·1	143·2	144·5	144·7	144·3	144·1	144·0	144·4	145·1	146·3	145·8	147·1	147·7
IV. Coal	140·3	151·4	152·3	155·3	156·0	156·0	156·0	156·1	161·1	161·5	162·1	162·1	162·5
V. Iron and steel	163·5	179·0	179·5	180·2	180·6	180·9	181·0	181·0	181·2	181·3	181·2	181·2	181·5
VI. Non-ferrous metals	123·4	123·4	123·3	123·4	123·8	124·2	124·2	124·1	124·1	123·8	123·7	123·7	123·7
VII. Cotton	127·8	127·1	128·2	130·2	133·1	135·5	136·7	137·7	139·5	140·0	140·3	141·1	141·1
VIII. Wool	162·2	165·2	167·0	167·8	168·4	168·8	168·9	169·8	170·3	170·6	170·7	170·9	171·3
IX. Other textiles	108·9	109·6	110·3	110·3	109·6	112·6	113·6	116·6	123·2	123·6	124·0	128·5	128·1
X. Chemicals and oils	121·2	122·3	122·6	123·9	124·4	125·5	126·2	126·1	126·4	127·5	127·9	128·3	128·5
XI. Miscellaneous	149·4	155·5	161·4	163·4	166·3	167·4	167·7	168·2	168·4	169·1	169·8	171·4	172·0
Total—Industrial materials and manufactures	142·3	148·6	150·4	151·7	152·9	153·9	154·2	154·7	156·1	156·5	156·8	157·7	158·0
TOTAL—All articles	142·7	146·9	148·6	149·5	150·0	150·8	150·9	151·3	152·4	153·2	153·2	154·3	154·6
Industrial materials (excluding fuel):—													
Basic materials	146·0	152·7	158·2	159·5	161·0	163·6	164·7	166·3	167·0	167·7	168·1	170·4	170·9
Intermediate products	155·8	159·7	160·7	161·4	162·6	163·6	163·7	164·0	165·6	165·8	165·8	166·7	167·0
Manufactured articles...	136·4	143·6	144·3	145·9	147·0	147·3	147·6	147·8	148·5	148·6	148·9	149·1	149·4
Building materials	128·4	131·4	132·8	136·3	137·7	137·7	138·2	138·2	139·3	140·0	140·3	140·3	141·0

Wholesale prices, as measured by the Board of Trade index number, showed a rise of 0·2 per cent. in October, as compared with September, food prices rising by 0·4 per cent. and those of industrial materials and manufactures by 0·2 per cent. The aggregate increases since the outbreak of war were: general index, 58 per cent.; food prices, 63 per cent.; and industrial materials and manufactures, 55 per cent.

The re-grouped data, in which the prices of industrial materials and manufactures (except fuel) are classified according to the stage of completion reached by the products concerned, showed increases in October, as compared with September, of 0·3 per cent. for basic materials and of 0·2 per cent. for both intermediate products and manufactured articles; increases in comparison with August 1939 were: basic materials 81 per cent., intermediate products 61 per cent. and manufactured articles 37 per cent. Prices of building materials rose by 0·5 per cent. in October as compared with September, the increase since the outbreak of war being 35 per cent.

The weekly movements in food prices and in the prices of industrial materials and manufactures were insignificant, but showed a continuation of the rising trend.

PRICE CHANGES IN COMMODITY GROUPS

The following table shows the number of items included in each of the groups of commodities distinguished in compiling the index number, and the percentage changes in each group comparing prices in October with those of a month and a year earlier; the index numbers for August 1939 are given to show the movement since the outbreak of war.

Group	No. of items	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. in October 1941, compared with		Index Numbers (1930 = 100)		
		Sept. 1941	Oct. 1940	Oct. 1941	Sept. 1941	Aug. 1939
I. Cereals	20	+2·0	+10·4	160·8	157·7	84·0
II. Meat, fish and eggs	20	−0·5	− 3·5	115·8	116·4	84·3
III. Other food and tobacco ...	28	−0·1	+ 3·2	165·3	165·5	100·1
Total—Food and tobacco ...	68	+0·4	+ 3·2	147·7	147·1	90·4
IV. Coal	9	+ [illegible]	+15·8	162·5	162·1	117·4
V. Iron and steel ...	37	+0·2	+11·0	181·5	181·2	128·6
VI. Non-ferrous metals	8	*	+ 0·2	123·7	123·7	100·7
VII. Cotton	10	*	+10·4	141·1	141·1	81·4
VIII. Wool	11	+0·2	+ 5·6	171·3	170·9	102·6
IX. Other textiles ...	9	−0·3	+17·6	128·1	128·5	74·1
X. Chemicals and oils	15	+0·2	+ 6·0	128·5	128·3	93·0
XI. Miscellaneous ...	33	+0·4	+15·1	172·0	171·4	96·1
Total — Industrial materials and manufactures ...	132	+0·2	+11·0	158·0	157·7	102·2
TOTAL—All articles... ...	200	+0·2	+ 8·3	154·6	154·3	98·1
Industrial materials (excluding fuel):—						
Basic materials ...	33	+0·3	+17·1	170·9	170·4	94·5
Intermediate products	38	+0·2	+ 7·2	167·0	166·7	104·0
Manufactured articles	48	+0·2	+ 9·5	149·4	149·1	108·7
Building materials ...	16	+0·5	+ 9·8	141·0	140·3	104·1

* No appreciable change.

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Special Article—*Continued.*

Food and Tobacco.—The principal change in the food groups was the increase of 7s. 9d. per sack (about one-third) in the price of flour sold to bakers for purposes other than bread-making, this rise being authorised by the Control Order of 6 October. The increase of 2 per cent. shown by the cereals group was due to this rise and to a further small increase (2½ per cent.) in the price of malting barley. The lower index for the meat, fish and eggs group was due to the Control Order of 29 September reducing the price of wet fish by about 10 per cent. In the miscellaneous food group, which in the aggregate showed little change, there were increases in the contract price for milk (4½ per cent.) and in the control price for onions; coffee was also rather dearer, potatoes were about 10 per cent. cheaper.

Industrial Materials and Manufactures.—Group movements were all less than ½ per cent., the largest price changes for individual commodities being an increase of 10 per cent. for imported hides (Americanos) and a decrease of 5 per cent. for jute. There were smaller increases for Lancashire best house coal (4½ per cent.), linen cambric warps (4 per cent.), alpaca yarn (2 per cent.) and a few chemicals and paint (½ to 3½ per cent.). The price of chalk lime was increased by 5½ per cent., while goatskins (dry salted Dinajpores) were cheaper by about 2 per cent., but each of these commodities has a weight of only one-half in the index.

Percentage Changes.—The following table shows in 5 per cent. ranges the increases and decreases among the price averages for food and industrial materials :—

OCTOBER COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER

	Food (68 items)		Industrial materials (132 items)	
	Increases	Decreases	Increases	Decreases
10–15	3	3	1	—
5–10	3	1	—	1
Under 5	8	2	16	5
Total	14	6	17	6

Announcements

NOTE: Copies of all Orders referred to in the "Board of Trade Journal" can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this Journal should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

CONTROLLER OF DYESTUFFS

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. T. H. Hewlett, M.P., to succeed the late Sir Robert Waddington as Controller of Dyestuffs.

Mr. Hewlett is M.P. for the Exchange Division of Manchester.

CONTROLLER OF ABRASIVES

The Minister of Supply has appointed Mr. C. J. Brockbank as Controller of Abrasives. The demand for abrasives for munition making has expanded considerably, and the new control will be concerned with the supply of the raw material needed by the abrasives trade and with its best utilisation in the national interest. The address of the Control is Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

CONTROL OF FERTILISERS

The Minister of Supply has issued the Control of Fertilisers (No. 16) Order, 1941, and Direction No. 1 made under that Order (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1738, price 1d.), also Direction No. 3 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1739, price 1d.) made under the Control of Fertilisers (No. 12) Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 909, price 2d.).

The effect of the Order and the two Directions, which are issued on the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture, is to give authority to the County War Agricultural Executive Committees of Norfolk and East Sussex to administer the distribution of fertilisers within their areas of jurisdiction.

CONTROL OF PLASTICS

The Minister of Supply has made the Control of Plastics (No. 2) Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1722, price 1d.), under which the provisions of the Control of Plastics (No. 1) Order, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940 No. 1669, price 1d.), controlling acquisition, disposal, treatment, use and consumption of certain plastics, are extended to cover synthetic resins in the production of which formaldehyde, cresol, phenol, urea or thiourea has been duse.

Applications for licences under the Order, which comes into force on 17 November, should be addressed to the Ministry of Supply, Plastics Control, Great Burgh, Epsom, Surrey.

CONTROL OF WILLOW RODS

The Minister of Supply has made the Control of Willow Rods (No. 3) Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1721, price 1d.), which came into force on 7 November 1941, varying the maximum prices and conditions of sale of prepared home-grown willow rods.

ORKNEY, SHETLAND, ETC., WOOL

Wool produced in the Orkneys, Shetlands and Outer Hebrides is excluded from the provisions of the Control of Wool (No. 17) Order, 1941, under which the 1941 United Kingdom clip is requisitioned (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29 May 1941, page 347).

The attention of the Wool Control has been drawn to certain difficulties in the disposal of this wool. As a result the Ministry of Supply now announce that growers in the Islands may offer their wool—except native Shetland, Shetland cross or native Orkney—to the Wool Control, who will be prepared to purchase it on the basis prices payable for mainland wool falling within the scope of the No. 17 Order.

All enquiries and offers should be addressed to the Wool Control, British Wool Section (Scotland), 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.

CONTROL OF COAL TAR ORDER, 1941

DIRECTION IN RESPECT OF NAPHTHALENE

The Secretary for Mines has given a Direction (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1730, price 2d.), operative from 1 November 1941, under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 8 of the Control of Coal Tar Order, 1941 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6 February 1941, page 80), in respect of naphthalene.

This Direction provides that no person may dispose of any grade of naphthalene specified in the schedules to the Direction to a buyer in Great Britain at prices exceeding those mentioned in relation thereto, except in so far as the Direction otherwise provides.

It should be noted that by reason of the Control of Coal Tar (No. 2) Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1729, price 1d.) which came into force on 30 October, naphthalene "whether or not derived from Coal Tar" is subject to disposal licensing and price control. Applications for disposal licences should be addressed to The Coal Tar Controller, Quebec House, Quebec Street, Leeds, 1.

CHINA

DEFENCE (FINANCE) REGULATIONS

The Treasury announce that an Order (S. R. & O. 1787) under the Defence (Finance) Regulations applies Regulation 5B to exports to China. The effect of this is to require such exports to be paid for within six months from a sterling account of an approved bank. A list of banks in China approved for the purposes of this Order is being circulated to banks and bankers.

Announcements—*Continued.*

IRON AND STEEL DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

SMALL ORDERS FOR ARTICLES CONTAINING IRON AND STEEL

The Ministry of Supply, Iron and Steel Control, announce :—

(1) Now that the principles of the Iron and Steel Distribution Scheme are well understood, it is felt possible to reduce the clerical work involved by making it unnecessary for authorisations for iron and steel to be issued when placing orders for manufactured articles where the manufacturer would require 1 cwt. or less of iron and steel to execute each order. Manufacturers supplying such orders are instead invited to apply to the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Works and Buildings for a bulk authorisation covering the iron and steel needed to execute such small orders.

(2) When a bulk authorisation on Form M covering these small quantities has been obtained, authorisations for 1 cwt. or less of iron and steel must not be asked for, or if received from any customer, must not be treated as valid and used to acquire iron and steel in addition to that covered by the bulk authorisation. Thus, the bulk authorisation must be used to meet small orders irrespective of the Government Department or purpose for which the articles supplied are to be used.

Where wholesalers or retailers fulfil small orders within the limit referred to they should not ask their customers for authorisations, but when ordering from their suppliers should certify the total quantity supplied under the small quantities limit.

As the quantity of iron and steel available for bulk authorisations will be limited, a responsibility will rest on retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers to see that small orders for articles containing iron and steel are only accepted for purposes which are essential and that the articles they supply are fairly distributed.

(3) The Ministry of Works and Buildings will issue the bulk authorisations in the case of articles required primarily for the building trade (see Schedule attached), and the Board of Trade for other articles. Firms wishing to take advantage of these arrangements should apply to the appropriate department for the form on which to enter the necessary particulars. In cases where manufacturers already receive bulk authorisations from these or other Government departments covering all or part of their orders, they should not, of course, apply for any further authorisation in respect of small orders already covered.

(4) These arrangements will come into operation as soon as the applications are received and the bulk authorisations are issued by the departments concerned. In any case, it is envisaged that by 1 January 1942 the arrangements will be in general operation and it will not be necessary for Form M to be used in the case of small orders for manufactured articles.

(5) It will be appreciated that the foregoing arrangements in no way relax the need for a person acquiring iron and steel (in the forms listed in the First Schedule to the Control of Iron and Steel (No. 15) Order 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1010 price 4d.) to obtain an authorisation. They do, however, provide for a bulk authorisation for iron and steel to be given to manufacturers in the cases referred to, instead of the manufacturer having to collect a large number of separate small authorisations from each of his customers.

Form M (Bulk Authorisations)

List of Goods for which the Ministry of Works and Buildings issue bulk Authorisations

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Works and Buildings (A.S. 69) Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.

Stoves, grates, ranges and cooking apparatus (solid fuel).
Oil heaters and cookers.
Cast iron hot water boilers (including gas-fired boilers used for central heating), radiators and radiator fittings.
Cast iron baths, sanitary cisterns and other sanitary cast iron and steel goods.
Galvanised steel rain water goods.
Pumps for domestic and agricultural water supplies.
Builders' ironmongery of cast iron not elsewhere specified.
Gate fittings.
Door springs and checks.
Door bolts (wrought iron).
Door plates.
Door letter-boxes.
Handles and knockers.
Locks and hinges (except furniture locks and hinges and locks for cases).
Latches.
Hasps and staples.
Shelf brackets.
Other items of builders' ironmongery.
Steel scaffolding and fittings.

Announcements—*Continued.*

Steel flush pipes.
Expanded metal for goods for all purposes not covered by the Ministry of Home Security and not being machine-guards.
Metal windows and window fittings, skylights, roof lights, ventilators and ventilator frames.
Exterior fencing.
Steel ladders for attachment to chimneys or buildings.
Cable racks and hangers
Cowl ventilators.
Wall ties.
Slating clips, and other roofing fittings.
Rolling shutters and fittings.
Sanitary fittings.
Cutter fittings.
Sliding door fitments.
Conduit fittings.
Iron and steel accessories for asbestos cement building materials.
Iron and steel reinforcement for pre-cast concrete products.

Applications to the Board of Trade should be sent to : The Assistant Secretary, Industrial Supplies Department, Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Packers and other users of containers or articles made from tinplate, ternplate or black plate should not apply for a small quantities bulk authorisation themselves, but should certify on their order to the maker of the containers, etc., the total quantity supplied under the small quantities limit. The bulk authorisation will be arranged with the maker of the containers by the Administrator of Tinplate Distribution on behalf of the Board of Trade.

ANTI-DERMATITIS PREPARATIONS

The Board of Trade have issued a General Licence (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1741, price 1d.) permitting the supply, outside quota, of anti-dermatitis preparations to firms engaged in the following activities :—

The supply of electricity.
The supply of gas.
The production of coal.
The operation, construction, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles or trailers.
Engineering.
Printing.
Calico printing and dyeing.
French polishing.
Metal plating.
Manufacture and use of chemicals.
Manufacture and use of paint (oil and cellulose), including aircraft dope.
Leather tanning and dyeing.
Rubber manufacture.

Firms wishing to obtain these supplies must send to their supplier a declaration stating the value of the goods required and the nature of the business which the firms carry on. They must also state that the goods will be used solely for the prevention of dermatitis among their employees, and will not be resold to the public. A wholesaler receiving a declaration in this form can pass it back to the manufacturer from whom he obtains his supplies and it will then serve as an authority for the latter to supply goods outside quota. The prescribed form of declaration is annexed to the Licence.

LOCATION OF RETAIL BUSINESS ORDER, 1941

The Board of Trade have made the Location of Retail Businesses Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1784), which gives effect to the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Retail Trade Committee. This report and the Order have been published (price 1d. each).

The Order is a wartime measure designed to prevent the opening of new shops and the sale at existing shops of categories of goods not previously sold there. It provides that after 1 January 1942 no person will be allowed, except under licence, to use any premises for the sale by retail of any categories of goods or the performance of any services specified in the Schedule to the Order *if those goods were not being sold or if those services were not being performed at the premises in question at any time during a basic period.* This period is defined in the Order as the period from 1 December 1940 to 23 October 1941.

Consequently, traders who at any time after 23 October 1941 start a new business or start to carry on a business in a new category of goods or services specified in the Schedule

Announcements—*Continued.*

to the Order at premises where such businesses were not being carried on at any time during the basic period (1 December 1940–23 October 1941) will not be able to continue doing so after 1 January 1942 without a licence. In the case of goods commonly sold in more than one type of shop, the position is best shown by an example: glue is commonly sold by ironmongers and stationers; an ironmonger selling glue is held to sell it as an ironmonger and he could not set up as a stationer without a licence. In general, licences will be granted only if it can be clearly shown that the goods or services which the applicant proposes to sell or perform are reasonably required to provide for the essential needs of the public in the area concerned.

Applications from the following classes of traders, however, will receive special treatment:—

(*a*) Traders who have lost the use of their premises through enemy action, through action taken by the Forces of the Crown in the defence of the Realm, or through requisitioning by a Government Department, will receive licences, provided (1) that the alternative premises which the trader proposes to use are within a reasonable distance of his former premises; (2) that his application for a licence is made within 30 days of the date at which he lost the use of his former premises; (3) that he proposes to carry on the same category or categories of trade or business as he carried on at the premises of which he has lost the use.

(*b*) Traders who have lost the use of their premises as the result of enemy action and are accommodated in temporary premises by local authorities with a view to ensuring supplies of essential goods in heavily bombed areas, will receive licences for this purpose. A local authority will normally make such provision only for traders who were established in their area before destruction occurred.

(*c*) When two businesses in the same locality dealing in different categories of goods are amalgamated, the granting of any licence required to enable the combined business to be carried on at the premises of one of them will be favourably considered.

Licences will be issued regionally on behalf of the Board of Trade by the Local Price Regulation Committees. Applications for these licences should not, however, be made before 11 December. Full particulars of the licensing procedure with an explanatory memorandum will be issued later. In the meantime, enquiries should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department I, Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Persons contravening the provisions of this Order are liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and/or a fine not exceeding £100.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

No change is reported in either the Statutory List or the Ships Discrimination List as published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8 November (pages 278-279).

DELAYS AT PORTS

NEED FOR TRANSHIPMENT LICENCES

Failure to comply with licensing requirements in respect of goods brought from abroad for transhipment at United Kingdom ports is causing unnecessary delay and impeding works at the ports.

The Board of Trade point out that licences issued by the Import Licensing Department are required, not only for nearly all imports, but also for cargoes, with exceptions, brought to United Kingdom ports and entered with the Customs as in transit or for transhipment elsewhere.

The exceptions are live quadruped animals, goods remaining on board for onward carriage in the same ship and ships' surplus stores transferred under Customs transhipment regulations to other ships for use as stores.

Goods requiring licences but arriving without them are liable to seizure.

Applications for such licences should be made before shipment of cargoes and must be made by a firm or individual resident in the United Kingdom.

Announcements—*Continued.*

Full details and forms of application in respect of transhipment are obtainable from the Import Licensing Department, Board of Trade, 1–6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

IMPORT LICENSING

IMPORTS FROM CHINA

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 145

The Board of Trade announce that, as from 13 November 1941, applicants for licences to import goods consigned from China will be required to complete an undertaking that payment for those imports will be made through a bank in China approved by the Exchange Control Authorities for this purpose and that payment will be made within a specified period. They will also be required to submit to the Import Licensing Department from time to time returns specifiying the goods imported under the licence and the remittances made in payment thereof.

Enquiries concerning the above should be addressed to the Import Licensing Department, 1–6, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

EXPORT LICENSING

EXPORT CONTROL: CONSOLIDATED ORDER

The Board of Trade have issued the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 39) Order 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1770), the chief effect of which is to consolidate previous Export Control Orders. The new Order comes into force on 1 December and sets out the position with regard to Export Licensing control at that date.

The following additional classes of goods will, in future, require licences on exportation to (i) all destinations and (ii) certain specified destinations:—

(i) Caps and sprinkler tops wholly or mainly of metal, of a description commonly used on bottles, jars, cans and similar containers.

(ii) Manufactures wholly or mainly of wool (other than carpets and floor rugs) not previously controlled.

EXPORT OF GOODS (CONTROL) (No. 38) ORDER

MALT EXTRACT PREPARATIONS; MOULDING POWDERS; TILES; SYNTHETIC RESINS; METAL GOODS; RUBBER TYRES; FLAX AND RAMIE YARNS, ETC.; VEHICLE PARTS; SULPHURIC ACID

Under a Board of Trade Order signed on 4 November 1941, export control is extended to cover certain malt extract preparations, a wide range of metal manufactures and synthetic resins, etc.

The full details of this Order (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1713, price 1d.), are as follows:—

Licences will, in future, be required to export the following classes of goods to all destinations:—

Preparations (other than medical preparations) made wholly or partly of malt extract.
Cellulose acetate moulding powders.
Glazed tiles.
Synthetic resins of the formaldehyde condensation type; moulding powders and granules (with or without the addition of mineral or organic fillers) and sheets, strips, rods or tubes, whether laminated or not, manufactured from such resins.
Steel shot, grit and sand.
Steel rules and measuring tapes.
Animal (including vermin) traps, wholly or mainly of metal.
Bells, bell domes and bell gongs.
Metal ladders.
Stationery, wholly or mainly of metal.
Cash registers.
Duplicating machines.
Welding electrodes.
Metal wheelbarrows.
Parts and accessories, wholly or mainly of metal, of perambulators, mail carts, invalid carriages, rail locomotives and rail vehicles.
Points, switches and crossings, chairs, tie bars and rail brakes.

Announcements—*Continued.*

Wheels, tyres, hubs, axles and brakes, wholly or mainly of metal, of the kind used in animal drawn vehicles and hand trucks.

Lightning conductors.

The existing control in respect of rubber tyres, pneumatic and solid, and rubber inner tubes is extended and licences will, in future, be required to export pneumatic rubber tyres (and inner tubes for use therewith), and solid rubber tyres, of an overall diameter exceeding 18 inches, to all destinations. Other descriptions of pneumatic rubber tyres and inner tubes are controlled to certain specified destinations only.

The existing licensing requirements with respect to flax and ramie yarns and twine, seaming and roping manufactured wholly or partly of flax are superseded by the provision that licences will, in future, be required to export cordage, twine, yarns and thread, wholly or partly of flax or ramie, under ¼ inch in diameter.

The control relating to certain specified parts (engine and chassis, etc.) of mechanically-propelled road vehicles has been extended to cover all parts and accessories, wholly or mainly of metal, of such vehicles.

Certain specified items (buffers, springs, wheels, etc.) of rolling stock, previously included as railway and tramway material, will now be covered by the comprehensive prohibition in respect of parts and accessories, wholly or mainly of metal, of rail locomotives and rail vehicles.

Sulphuric acid (including oleum), the exportation of which was previously prohibited to all destinations will, in future, require licences for certain specified destinations only.

KNITTING FOR H.M. FORCES AND MERCHANT NAVY

The Salvation Army will be included among those organisations whose branches are issuing vouchers to persons knitting for a relative or friend serving with the Armed Forces or Merchant Navy; these vouchers serve as the equivalent of clothing coupons. The arrangement will come into effect from Thursday, 13 November, and covers the purchase of Service shades of knitting wool, viz., only khaki, Navy blue, Air Force blue and "clerical" grey.

SUPPLIES FOR APPROVED SCHOOLS

Approved schools (i.e., schools approved for the purposes of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, or the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937) can now, under a General Licence (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1725 (price 1d.)), be supplied outside quota with controlled goods of classes 6, 7, 8, 9 (Cutlery, spoons, forks and domestic hollow-ware of metal only); classes 11, 13 and 14 (combs only).

The Headmaster, Headmistress, or Principal of the approved school must sign a certificate stating that the goods, which must be specified, are essential requirements of the school. The certificate must be countersigned by an Inspector of the Children's Branch of the Home Office; or, in Scotland, by an officer authorised by the Secretary of State.

If the goods are ordered through a retailer he can get the goods, or replace goods he supplies from stock, outside his supplier's quota by sending the certificate to his supplier.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS

In continuation of the list given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8 November (page 282), the following Orders made by the Ministry of Food have been published as S. R. & O. 1941:—

No. 1692. The Home Grown Carrots (1941 Crop) (Control) Order, 1941, dated 28 October 1941. (1d.)

No. 1693. The Canned Goods (Prohibition of Retail Sales), Order, 1941, dated 28 October 1941. (1d.)

No. 1694. The Food Transport Order, 1941, dated 28 October 1941. (1d.)

No. 1697. Order, dated 29 October 1941, amending the Food (Restriction on Dealings) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 1698. Order, dated 29 October 1941, amending the Home Grown Wheat (Control and Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 1699. Order, dated 29 October 1941, amending the Home Grown Tomatoes (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 1700. General Licence, dated 29 October 1941, under the Flour (Maximum Retail Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 1701. The Poultry (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1941, dated 29 October 1941. (2d.)

No. 1705. Directions, dated 30 October 1941, under the Feeding Stuffs (Rationing) Order, 1941. (1d.)

Announcements—*Continued.*

No. 1718. The Condensed Milk (American) Distribution Order, 1941, dated 1 November 1941. (1d.)

No. 1723. The Home Grown Leeks (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 3 November 1941. (1d.)

No. 1731. Order, dated 1 November 1941, amending the Condensed Milk (Distribution) Order, 1941. (1d.)

MANCHURIAN EXCHANGE CONTROL LAW

His Majesty's Consul at Dairen has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade a translation of Kwantung Bureau Ordinance No. 81 of 28 July 1941 on the subject of foreign exchange control, together with translations of certain Kwantung Bureau notices relating to the regulations and issued subsequently. The regulations follow the lines of similar legislation in Japan and Manchuria.

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

WAR EMERGENCY B.S.S. FOR BITUMINOUS ROOFING FELTS AND SPECIFICATION FOR ROOFING

The War Emergency British Standard Specification, B.S. No. 989, Bituminous Roofing Felts and Specification for Roofing which has just been issued has been prepared at the request of the Ministry of Works and Buildings and is issued under their authority.

The specification comprises three parts. Part 1 is a classification of felts and represents the decision which was arrived at by the Director of Roofing of the Ministry of Works and Buildings and the manufacturers as to the range of roofing felts which should be manufactured at the present time.

Part 2 is a detailed specification of the felts covered by the Classification and Part 3 is a specification for the laying of the felts. Broadly the methods of laying have been considered in relation to sloping roofs and flat roofs, two methods being specified for the former and three for the latter.

Copies of this specification may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Price 2s. 3d. post free.

BITUMINOUS ROOFING FELTS

This War Emergency British Standard for Bituminous Roofing Felts and Methods of Laying has been prepared at the request of the Ministry of Works and Buildings and is issued under their authority, having been approved by the Standardisation Committee of the Ministry. Any revision of this Standard will be undertaken only on the instruction of the Minister.

The Specification comprises three parts. Part 1 is a classification of felts and represents the decision which was arrived at by the Director of Roofing of the Ministry of Works and Buildings and the manufacturers as to the range of roofing felts which should be manufactured at the present time.

Part 2 is a detailed specification of the felts covered by the classification, and Part 3 is a specification for the laying of roofing felts. Broadly the methods of laying have been considered in relation to sloping roofs and flat roofs, two methods being specified for the former and three for the latter.

This Specification is issued for the use of all technical officers of Government Departments and their agencies, Local Authorities, and independent architects and engineers advising Government Departments, as well as building contractors. The Specification is accepted, and will be followed by all departments concerned unless there is sufficient reason to justify a departure being authorised.

This Specification may be subject to revision from time to time in the light of changes in the availability of raw materials and manufacturing capacity. The issue of revisions when authorised by the Ministry will be notified to Government Departments and to the trade and technical press.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUILTS AND BEDSPREADS

In view of pressure on supplies, manufacturers registered under the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Order (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30 August 1941, page 117) are no longer permitted to use cloth for the making up of quilts and bedspreads. Manufacturers who are not registered under that Order will not be given any more coupons to acquire cloth for the manufacture of these articles.

Announcements—*Continued.*

LININGS FOR UTILITY CLOTHES

The Board of Trade announce that, in consequence of the shortage of better quality linings for women's clothing, it has been decided temporarily to alter the specifications of the women's and maids' utility coats and costumes as set out in the Schedule to the Utility Apparel (Maximum Prices) (No. 3) Order, 1941 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18 October 1941, page 237), so as to permit the use of cheaper linings in certain cases. Wherever linings of a minimum value of 24d. or 30d. per yard for a 39-in. cloth are specified, makers-up will be permitted for the time being to use a cloth of the value of not less than 20d. a yard. An Order will be made this week effecting this alteration which is necessary merely in order to meet the present shortage. It is intended that the alteration should remain in force until 31 December 1941 after which the lining prices originally specified will be restored.

In connection with the linings used in making up utility clothing, the Board of Trade wish to point out that the minimum prices for linings specified in the Utility Apparel (Maximum Prices) Orders are merely a lower limit and that makers-up who have or can get more expensive limings are free to use them for utility garments. There is no requirement that utility garments must be lined with utility cloth. Non-utility linings, however, come out of the lining manufacturers' general quota, irrespective of whether they are used to line utility garments.

Trade and Industry

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial† pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8 November 1941 pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921 :—

Period	Average Price for Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 8 November 1941 ...	14 9	29 1	13 11

† Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

AUSTRALIA

TRADE BALANCE IN SEPTEMBER

The Australian oversea trade return for September, forwarded by the Official Secretary in London to the Commonwealth, is set out hereunder. The figures are shown in both British and Australian currency, the adjustments of value having been calculated at the appropriate rates of exchange.

Item	British Currency Value	Australian Currency Value
	£	£
Imports of merchandise	15,322,000	19,191,000
Exports of merchandise	10,229,000	12,811,000
Surplus of imports (excluding gold and silver bullion and specie)	5,093,000	6,380,000

BRITISH INDIA

WEATHER AND CROPS

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, reports as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated :—

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

RAINFALL

Calcutta, 2 November. Widespread rain fell in south-east Madras and Mysore on one day.

CROP CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Madras, 25 October. Heavy rain has fallen in the south. Crops are in fair condition except in the Circars.

Punjab, 26 October. The weather has been dry, Rain is needed. The condition of crops is unchanged. The cotton crop has been affected by boll worm in Rohtak.

Central Provinces, 25 October. The weather has been clear. Khariff crops are in fair condition. Cotton-picking has commenced. Rabi crop operations are in full swing.

Bihar, 27 October. Rainfall has been moderate. The condition of crops is fair to good.

Orissa, 27 October. Light rain has fallen. The sugarcane, cotton, castor and tobacco crops are thriving.

Bombay, 1 November. There has been no rain. Khariff and rabi crop operations continue.

Bengal, 29 October. The weather has been dry. The condition of crops is satisfactory.

Assam, 3 November. The weather has been seasonable and crop prospects are fair.

SESAMUM CROP : SECOND ESTIMATE

Calcutta, 30 October. The second all-India estimate of the area covered by the 1941–42 sesamum crop issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is 2,478,000 acres as compared with the corresponding estimate for last year of 2,561,000 acres, or a decrease of 3 per cent.

GROUNDNUT CROP : SECOND ESTIMATE

Calcutta, 30 October. The second All-India estimate of the area covered by the 1941–42 groundnut crop issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is 5,661,000 acres as compared with the corresponding revised figure for last year of 7,336,000 acres, a decrease of 23 per cent.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

CANADA

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS IN AUGUST

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics (External Trade Branch), Ottawa, has recently issued figures which show that in August last, imports (excluding gold) were valued at 137,913,000 dollars as compared with 96,836,000 dollars in August 1940. The values of the chief items were as under :—

Commodity	August, 1941	August 1940
	Thou.	dols.
Fruits	4,405	2,971
Grains and products	1,212	667
Oils, vegetable	1,417	970
Sugar (chiefly for refining)	4,032	1,913
Rubber (chiefly raw)	6,029	3,517
Furs (chiefly raw)	702	315
Hides, raw	606	653
Cotton, raw, and linters	3,487	1,728
Yarn	763	423
Fabrics	1,896	874
Fabrics, of jute	1,102	374
Raw wool	1,758	1,152
Noils and tops	966	1,081
Worsteds and serges	887	717
Wood, unmanufactured	549	615
Paper	756	671
Books and printed matter	1,200	1,406
Rolling mill products	4,983	6,245
Pipe and tubes	840	432
Engines and boilers	2,456	974
Farm implements	3,025	3,512
Machinery (except agricultural)	11,395	6,950
Tools	735	403
Vehicles	6,002	5,937
Electric apparatus	2,459	1,876
Clay and products	1,424	1,073
Coal	7,360	4,654
Coke	565	580
Glass and glassware	928	878
Petroleum products	8,176	7,057
Stone and products	793	585
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,018	559
Fertilizers	498	437
Paints and varnishes	629	405
Soda and compounds	509	265
Personal and household equipment ...	555	705
Scientific equipment	546	538
Vehicles, n.o.p. (except iron)	1,629	614

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

FOREIGN

CHILE

FOREIGN TRADE JANUARY-JUNE

The value of exports from Chile in June 1941 was 53,864,400 pesos, compared with 70,695,100 pesos in May and 72,782,100 pesos in April, state the Bank of London and South America Ltd., London. The figure for April this year was the highest monthly total recorded since April 1940 and was accounted for by heavy shipments of copper and nitrate, while in May there was a sharp seasonal increase in exports of wool. Imports in June were valued at 42,389,800 pesos as against 36,440,900 pesos in May and 43,478,600 pesos in April. Over the first six months of the current year the value of exports showed a decline of 15 per cent. as compared with January-June 1940, while that of imports was about 2½ per cent. higher. The trade figure for the first half of 1941, 1940 and 1939 were as under :—

Period	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	Pesos of	6d. (gold)	
January-June 1941 ...	228,801,800	351,944,300	+ 123,142,500
January-June 1940 ...	223,295,000	416,053,000	+ 192,758,000
January-June 1939 ...	197,288,300	336,176,600	+ 138,888,300

It should be noted that the above figures do not indicate Chile's effective balance of trade because the whole of the proceeds of copper and nitrate exports, which are included at their full value, do not become available to pay for imports.

Chief Imports and Exports

The principal imports in the six months under review were: textiles, 41,737,500 pesos as against 38,438,800 pesos in the corresponding period of 1940; industrial oils and paints and chemical products, 31,847,500 pesos (30,632,200); machinery, tools, electrical material, etc., 29,502,900 pesos (23,511,500); iron, steel and other metals and manufactures, 25,112,600 pesos (31,007,200); transport material, 20,488,800 pesos (18,284,600); crude petroleum and Diesel oil, 18,909,900 pesos (16,284,700); livestock, 7,493,600 pesos (7,518,900); scientific instruments, etc., 7,253,500 pesos (6,609,300); sugar and derivatives, 6,560,400 pesos (10,060,600); tea, coffee, cocoa, yerba mate, etc., 6,233,100 pesos (5,652,600); paper, cardboard, etc., 3,626,200 pesos (2,853,300); pottery, glassware, etc., 3,299,700 pesos (2,997,400); and coal and coke, 2,458,600 pesos (6,379,700).

As regards exports the chief items were: copper bars, 202,477,400 pesos (231,862,200); nitrate, 51,381,500 pesos (85,650,500); cereals, vegetables, fruit, etc., 25,260,000 pesos (23,960,600); wool, 21,887,000 pesos (16,046,300); iron ore and other metallic minerals (excluding copper bars), 21,786,000 pesos (26,842,500); chemicals, prepared foodstuffs and other manufactured products, 10,538,700 pesos (9,999,200); gold bars, 8,334,400 pesos (8,256,600); and iodine, 4,200,800 pesos (4,544,700).

Distribution of Trade

The main geographical distribution of Chile's foreign trade in the first six months of 1941 with the comparative figures for 1940 are as under :—

Country	Imports		Exports *	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
		Thou.	pesos	
United States	124,300	106,200	214,200	238,100
Great Britain	30,200	20,200	18,400	22,700
Argentina	16,500	12,400	14,600	8,000
Peru	15,000	18,200	3,500	2,100
Japan	11,700	13,000	26,400	9,200
Brazil	6,500	3,400	2,700	2,100
India	2,700	1,900	—	—
Germany	1,600	7,500	5,800	—

* Excluding nitrate and iodine.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

AUSTRALIA

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF AMENDMENTS

The High Commissioner for Australia has received telegraphic advice from the Commonwealth Government that the Australian Customs and Excise Tariffs have been amended, with effect on and from 30 October, as follows :—

Tariff Item and Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
	B.P.	Int.	General	B.P.	Int.	General
1. Ale and other beer, porter, cider and perry, spirituous :—						
(A) In containers not exceeding 1 gallon... per gallon	4s. 0d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	4s. 3d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
(B) Otherwise ... ... per gallon	3s. 6d.	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
3. Spirits, and spirituous liquors, n.e.i. :—						
(F) Spirit of strength not less than 65 per cent. over proof, denatured, or to be denatured prior to delivery :—						
(2) N.E.I. as prescribed by Departmental By-laws						
(*a*) For power purposes, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws per gallon	1s. 0d.	—	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	—	1s. 0d.
(*b*) Other ... ... per gallon	1s. 0d.	—	1s. 0d.	2s. 6d.	—	2s. 6d.
(*Note.*—(*a*) and (*b*) are new sub-divisions of 3 (F) (2).						
20. Tobacco, cut, n.e.i. :—						
(A) The manufacture of the United Kingdom, containing not less than 15 per cent. by weight of stemmed Australian-grown tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) to the total stemmed tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) used in the manufacture of such tobacco ... ... per lb.	11s. 11d.	—	—	13s. 0d.	—	—
(B) Other ... ... per lb.	13s. 2d.	14s. 2d.	14s. 2d.	14s. 3d.	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
21. Tobacco, manufactured, n.e.i., including the weight of tags, labels and other attachments :—						
(A) The manufacture of the United Kingdom, containing not less than 15 per cent. by weight of stemmed Australian-grown tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) to the total stemmed tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) used in the manufacture of such tobacco ... ... per lb.	11s. 8d.	—	—	12s. 9d.	—	—
(B) Other ... ... per lb.	12s. 11d.	13s. 11d.	13s. 11d.	14s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
22. Cigarettes, including weight of cards, and mouth-pieces contained in inside packages; fine-cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes :—						
(A) The manufacture of the United Kingdom, containing not less than 3 per cent. by weight of stemmed Australian-grown tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) to the total stemmed tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) used in the manufacture of such cigarettes or fine cut tobacco per lb.	20s. 0d.	—	—	23s. 0d.	—	—
(B) Other ... ... per lb.	21s. 4d.	23s. 4d.	23s. 4d.	24s. 4d.	26s. 4d.	26s. 4d.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Tariff Item and Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
	B.P.	Int.	General	B.P.	Int.	General
44. Confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, viz. :—						
(G) Chewing gum and chewing gum confectionery per lb.	3½d.	4d.	5d.	5½d.	6d.	7d.*
or *ad val.*	45%	65%	75%	45%	65%	75%
whichever rate returns the higher duty and for each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—						
an additional duty of ... ... per lb.	·04d.	·04d.	·04d.	·04d.	·04d.	·04d.
or *ad val.*	·4%	·4%	·4%	·4%	·4%	·4%
whichever is applicable.						

* New Zealand preferential rate, 5½d. per lb. or 45% *ad valorem*, whichever rate returns the higher duty. Formerly 3½d. per lb. or 45% *ad valorem*.

73. Matches and vestas of all kinds :—						
(A) (1) Wax, in boxes containing 50 vestas or less per gross of boxes	1s. 10d.	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
(2) Wood, in boxes containing 70 matches or less per gross of boxes	2s. 7d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 11d.	5s. 10d.	5s. 10d.
(B) (1) Wax, in boxes containing over 50, but not exceeding 100 vestas ... per gross of boxes	3s. 8d.	5s. 8d.	5s. 8d.	7s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
(2) Wood, in boxes containing over 70, but not exceeding 140 matches ... per gross of boxes	5s. 2d.	7s. 4d.	7s. 4d.	9s. 10d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
(C) (1) Wax, for each additional 50 vestas or portion of 50 vestas per box, an additional duty per gross of boxes	1s. 10d.	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
(2) Wood, for each additional 70 matches or portion of 70 matches per box, an additional duty per gross of boxes	2s. 7d	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 11d.	5s. 10d.	5s. 10d.
(D) N.E.I. ... ... per 1,000 matches or vestas	4d.	5½d.	5½d.	7d.	8½d.	8½d.
180. Electrical and gas appliances, viz. :—						
(1) Dry batteries and dry cells of all descriptions whether imported separately or incorporated in any article or appliance. Less than 6-volt per lb.	2d.	5d.	5½d.	8d.	11d.	11½d.
or *ad val.*	25%	42½%	48¾%	25%	42½%	48¾%
whichever rate returns the higher duty. and for each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—an additional duty of ... ... per lb.	·02d.	·02d.	·02d.	·02d.	·02d.	·02d.
or *ad val.*	·4%	·5%	·5%	·4%	·5%	·5%
whichever is applicable.						
181. Electrical articles and materials, viz. :—						
(A) (2) Valves for wireless telegraphy or telephony including rectifying valves ... ... each	2s. 3d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 3d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
or *ad val.*	20%	40%	40%	20%	40%	40%
whichever rate returns the higher duty. and in respect of the specific duty—for each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation ... ... each	·12d.	·12d.	·12d.	·12d.	·12d.	·12d.
254. (D) Chicle and other gums and gum mixtures for use in the manufacture of chewing gum confectionery per lb.	9d.	9d.	9d.	1s. 9d.	1s 9d.	1s. 9d.
and *ad val.*	—	15%	15%	—	15%.	15%

Excise Item and Goods	Former Duties	New Duties
1. Beer—		
(A) Ale, porter and other beer, containing not less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	2s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
(B) Any other fermented liquors n.e.i. containing not less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit which may by Proclamation be declared dutiable under this item ... ... per gallon	2s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
2. Spirits—		
(N) Methylated spirits, subject to Regulations—		
(1) For power purposes, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free
(2) N.E.I. ... ... per proof gallon	Free	1s. 6d.
(*Note.*—(1) and (2) are new sub-divisions of 2 (N).)		
6. Tobacco—		
(A) Tobacco, hand-made strand :—		
(1) In the manufacture of which all the tobacco leaf used is Australian grown ... per lb.	6s. 3d.	7s. 4d.
(2) Otherwise ... ... per lb.	6s. 11d.	8s. 0d.
(B) Tobacco, manufactured, n.e.i. :—		
(1) In the manufacture of which all the tobacco leaf used is Australian-grown ... per lb.	6s. 6d.	7s. 7d.
(2) Otherwise ... ... per lb.	7s. 2d.	8s. 3d.
(C) Tobacco, fine cut suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes :—		
(1) In the manufacture of which all the tobacco leaf used is Australian-grown ... per lb.	9s. 1d.	12s. 1d.
(2) Otherwise ... ... per lb.	9s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
(D) Tobacco, in the manufacture of which all the tobacco leaf used is Australian-grown, for consumption by Australian aborigines, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ... per lb.	5s. 10d.	6s. 11d.
8. Cigarettes, including the weight of the outer portion of each cigarette :—		
(A) Hand-made ... ... per lb.	9s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
(B) N.E.I. ... ... per lb.	9s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
15. Matches ... ... per 8,640 matches	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
19. Valves for wireless telegraphy and telephony including rectifying valves ... ... each	1s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
20. Carbonic acid gas :—		
(B) To be used in connection with the reticulation of beverages except when the reticulation is in connection with the manufacture in a brewery licensed under the Beer Excise Act, 1901–1928, of beer containing not less than 2 per cent. proof spirit ... ... per lb.	Free	1s. 0d.
21. Dry batteries and dry cells less than 6-volt ... ... per lb.	—	6d.

The foregoing information having been received by telegraph is subject to amplification or correction on receipt of full particulars by mail.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Charges—*Continued.*

BRITISH INDIA

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: PART II

As announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8 November (pages 283–286) the Board of Trade have received copies of Notifications Nos. 56–I.T.C./41, 59–I.T.C./41 and 60–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941. These contain a consolidated schedule of goods the import of which into British India is prohibited, except under special licence or Open General Licences Nos. I to VII.

The consolidated schedule excludes the list of certain iron and steel goods and materials which are subject to import restrictions —see the "Board of Trade Journal," 18 October 1941 (page 241).

Goods of United Kingdom origin are exempt from the licensing requirement under Open General Licence No. II.

Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41 and Part A of the schedule attached to it were published last week: Part B of the schedule and the remaining Notifications are now given.

PART B

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.	Date Specified under Exception (*vii*)
1	Starch and farina	11 (4)	10-5-41
2	Chromosal S. F., chromaline and other chrome compounds used for dyeing or tanning (excluding barium, lead and zinc chromates)	13	22-3-41
3	Rosin	13 (4)	10-5-41
4	Tobacco, unmanufactured	24 (3)	6-9-41
5	Asphalt	27 (1)	6-9-41
6	Pitch and tar	27 (2)	6-9-41
7	All sorts of mineral oil not otherwise specified	27 (3)	6-9-41
8	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test...	27 (4)	6-9-41
9	Mineral oil, not included in import tariff item No. 27 (4) or import tariff item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps	27 (5)	10-5-41
10	Motor spirit	27 (6)	6-9-41
11	Mineral oil—all sorts	27 (7)	6-9-41
12	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test	27 (8)	6-9-41
13	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified excluding articles mentioned in Part A and S. No. 14 (Part B)	28	6-9-41
14	Chromium sulphate, chromium chloride and other chrome compounds excluding barium chromates ...	28	22-3-41
15	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder	28 (1)	6-9-41
16	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate) ...	28 (2)	6-9-41
17	Sulphur	28 (3)	6-9-41
18	Soda ash, including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesquicarbonates	28 (4)	6-9-41
19	Heavy chemicals, namely, magnesium chloride	28 (5)	6-9-41
20	The following chemicals, namely:—		
	(*a*) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum)	28 (6)	6-9-41
	(*b*) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate	...	...
21	The following chemicals, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, liquid gold for glass making, selenium, and uranium oxide	28 (7)	6-9-41
22	The following chemicals, drugs and medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric, hydrochloric, nitric, oxalic, sulphuric, tartaric and other acids, excluding chromic acid, anhydrous ammonia, naphthalene, potassium chlorate, potassium cyanide and other potassium compounds, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium cyanide, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax	28 (8)	6-9-41
23	Potassium bichromate, sodium bichromate and chromic acid	28 (8)	22-3-41
24	Cinema films, not exposed	29	6-9-41

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.	Date Specified under Exception (*vii*)
25	Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives, used in any process ...	30 (1)	10-12-40
26	(*i*) Paints, colours and printers' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934, excluding aluminium powder and paint if *not* packed for retail sale	30	10-5-41
	(*ii*) Aluminium powder and paint ...	30	10-1-40
27	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following namely:— ...	30 (2)	10-5-41
	(*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.		
	(*b*) White lead, genuine dry.		
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry.		
	(*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—		
	if not packed for retail sale.		
28	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following namely:— ...	30 (3)	10-5-41
	(*a*) Red lead, reduced dry.		
	(*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist		
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine moist		
	(*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist		
	if not packed for retail sale.		
29	The following paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934	30 (4)	10-5-41
	if not packed for retail sale		
30	Printers' ink	30 (6)	6-9-41
31	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—	35	6-9-41
	Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulplate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbo-lime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.		
32	Wood and timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified including all sorts of ornamental wood	40	6-9-41
33	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof, excluding those specified in Part A of the Schedule	40 (3)	6-9-41
34	Printing paper, white, which contains mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content	44 (2)	12-4-41
35	Cigarette paper	44 (3)	7-1-41
36	Packing and wrapping paper ...	44 (3)	7-1-41
37	Pasteboard, millboard, cardboard and strawboard, all sorts	44 (4)	7-1-41
38	Cotton, raw	46 (3)	27-5-40
39	Raw manilla hemp (fibre)	46 (4)	22-2-41
40	Raw hemp excluding raw manilla hemp (fibre)	46 (4)	9-8-41
41	Raw sisal fibre...	46 (5)	22-2-41
42	Aloe fibre	46 (5)	9-8-41
43	Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified	58 (1)	6-9-41
44	Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts not otherwise specified	58 (2)	6-9-41
45	Building and engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including tiles (other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles), and firebricks not being component parts of any articles included in import tariff item No. 72 or No. 74 (2)	59	6-9-41
46	Building and engineering bricks ...	59 (1)	6-9-41
47	Glass and glassware not otherwise specified and lacquered ware not specified in Part A of this Schedule	60	10-5-41
48	Bort and industrial diamonds ...	61	6-9-41
49	Iron or steel, not covered by Commerce Department Notification No. 25–I.T.C./40, dated 31 December 1940*	63 63 (1) to 63 (28)	6-9-41

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18 October 1941 (page 241).

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

BRITISH INDIA—*Continued.*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.	Date Specified under Exception (*vii*)
50	Copper, wrought and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified	64	6-9-41
51	Copper scrap	64 (1)	6-9-41
52	German silver including nickel silver	65	6-9-41
53	Aluminium-circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified	66	10-1-41
54	Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium	66 (1)	10-1-41
55	Lead, wrought—the following articles namely pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests ...	67	6-9-41
56	Lead sheets for tea chests	67 (1)	6-9-41
57	Zinc or spelter, in all forms not covered by Commerce Department Notification No. 25–I.T.C./40, dated 31 December 1940 *... ...	68 and 68 (1)	6-9-41
58	Tin, block	69	6-9-41
59	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified excluding chemical or imitation gold... ...	70	6-9-41
60	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified excluding those mentioned in Part A and those covered by Commerce Department Notification No. 25–I.T.C./40, dated 31 December 1940 *	70 (1)	6-9-41
61	Hardware, all sorts not specified in Part A of this Schedule	71	6-9-41
62	The following hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified and pruning knives	71 (1)	6-9-41
63	The following printing materials, namely leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture ...	71 (5)	6-9-41
64	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified :—	72	6-9-41
	(*a*) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ;		
	(*b*) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ;		
	(*c*) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose ;		
	(*d*) control gear, self-acting or otherwise and transmission gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton ;		
	(*e*) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.		
	NOTE.—The term "industrial system" used in sub-item (*c*) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.		
65	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds ; heald cords and heald knitting needles ; reeds and shuttles ; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms ; bobbins and pirns ; dobbies ; jacquard machines ; jacquard harness linen cords ; jacquard cards ; punching plates for jacquard cards ; warping mills ; multiple box sleys ; solid border sleys ; tape sleys ; swivel sleys ; tape looms ; wool carding machines ; wool spinning machines ; hosiery machinery ; coir mat shearing machines ; coir fibre willowing machines ; heald knitting machines ; dobby cards ; lattices and lags for dobbies ; wooden winders ; silk looms ; silk throwing and reeling machines ; cotton yarn reeling machines ; sizing machines ; doubling machines ; silk twisting machines ; cone winding machines ; piano card cutting machines ; harness building frames ; card lacing frames ; drawing and denting hooks ; sewing thread balls making machines ; cumbli finishing machinery ; hank boilers ; cotton carding and spinning machines ; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames ; take-up motions, temples and pickers ; picking bands ; picking sticks ; printing machines ; roller cloth ; clearer cloth ; sizing flannel ; and roller skins	72 (1)	6-9-41
66	Printing and lithographic material, namely presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electro-type blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type-casting machines, type-setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after futher perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines but excluding ink and paper	72 (2)	6-9-41
67	Component parts of machinery as defined in Import Tariff items Nos. 72, 72 (1) and 72 (2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose ; excepting those covered by Machine Tool Control Order published with Supply Department Notification No. 38, dated 15 February 1941 ...	72 (3)	6-9-41
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.		

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18 October 1941 (page 241).

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.	Date Specified under Exception (*vii*)
68	Passenger lifts and component parts and accessories thereof ...	72 (4)	6-9-41
69	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-brake horse-power excluding typewriters and sewing machines and parts thereof	72 (6)	6-9-41
70	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice ...	72 (7)	6-9-41
71	The following agricultural implements, namely winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture ...	72 (8)	6-9-41
	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream eparators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk- bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and ohter dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes...	72 (9)	6-9-41
73	Knitting machines (and parts thereof) to be worked by manual labour or which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power	72 (10)	6-9-41
74	Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic and electrical fans and parts thereof	73	6-9-41
75	The following electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, namely :—		
	Electrical control gear and transmission gear, namely, switches (excluding switch boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise specified	73 (1)	6-9-41
76	The following electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensors, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; also accumulators, batteries and electromedical apparatus	73 (2)	6-9-41
77	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration	73 (3)	6-9-41
78	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely :—		
	(*a*) Insulators, shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or pin-type, not otherwise specified—		
	(*i*) fitted		
	(*ii*) not fitted		
	(*b*) Two-way cleats		
	(*c*) Spacing insulators		
	(*d*) Ceiling roses—		
	(*i*) fitted		
	(*ii*) not fitted		
	(*e*) Joint-box cut-outs—		
	(*i*) fitted		
	(*ii*) not fitted	73 (5)	6–9–41
79	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not	73 (6)	6-9-41
80	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel	74	6-9-41
81	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof	74 (1)	6-9-41
82	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration :		
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specifically include therein :		
	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Import Tariff item No. 72 or No. 72 (3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder	74 (2)	6-9-41
83	Component parts of railway materials, as defined in Import Tariff item No. 74 (2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essen-		

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.	Date Specified under Exception (*xii*)
	tial for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable	74 (3)	6-9-41
84	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof	75	6-9-41
85	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres, and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes	76	6-9-41
86	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding photographic other than cinema ...	77	6-9-41
87	Optical, scientific, philosophical and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances	77 (2)	6-9-41
88	Bort	87	6-9-41
89	Industrial diamonds	87	6-9-41
90	Pyro-technic aluminium powder ...	87	6-9-41

H.M. Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, reports by telegraph that the following goods have been added to Part B of the Schedule by Notification No. 68 :—

Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery (Tariff Item 50 (3)).

Cordage rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified (Tariff Item 50 (6)).

No. 59–I.T.C./41.—The following Open General Licences issued by the Central Government under the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, and in supersession of Open General Licences Nos. I to XI issued in pursuance of that Department notification, No. 1–I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940, and published with the notifications of that Department, No. 41–I.T.C./41, dated 10 May 1941, No. 24–I.T.C./41, dated 3 January 1941, No. 35–I.T.C./41, dated 22 February 1941, No. 3–I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940, No. 17–I.T.C./40, dated 10 August 1940, No. 6–I.T.C./40, dated 22 June 1940, No. 8–I.T.C./40, dated 13 July 1940, No. 10–I.T.C./40, dated 27 July 1940, No. 16–I.T.C./40, dated 3 August 1940, No. 32–I.T.C./41, dated 1 February 1941 and No. 48–I.T.C./41, dated 21 July 1941, respectively, are published for general information :—

"IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

Open General Licence No. I.

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission for the importation from any country of any of the goods specified in Part A of the Schedule to the said notification if—

(1) covered by a certificate from the Import Trade Controller that he is satisfied—

(*a*) that an equal amount of similar goods from the same country, having been previously imported under special licence from him, has been subsequently re-exported to a destination outside India, and

(*b*) that the person who made the re-exportation or the original importer has a certificate from the Reserve Bank of India or from a person authorised by that Bank to deal in foreign exchange in India to the effect—

(i) in the case of goods re-exported to any country within the British Empire, that he has been authorised by the exchange control authority of that country to purchase sufficient foreign exchange to cover the cost of re-export, and

(ii) in the case of goods re-exported to any country outside the British Empire, that full payment has been received for the particular re-exported goods in the currency of the country from which it was originally imported or in United States dollars ; and

(2) imported by the person who has made such re-exportation or, if so authorised by such person, by the original importer.

Open General Licence No. II

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated the 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import until further notice—

(*a*) from any place in the British Empire including Mandated Territories, except Hong Kong, Canada or Newfoundland, any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into such place from Hong Kong or a place outside the British Empire, or in the case of goods excepted from part (*b*) of this licence from Canada or Newfoundland) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule :—

Nos. 61, 122 (i) and 152 (i) of Part A and Nos. 26 (ii), 53 and 54 of Part B (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Part B (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre) ;

(*b*) from Canada or Newfoundland any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into Canada or Newfoundland from a place outside the British Empire) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule :—

Part A of Schedule.—No. 22 (Jams, etc.) ; Nos. 34 and 42 (proprietary and patent medicines) ; No. 59 (rubber goods); Nos. 63, 64, 65 and 66 (paper and pasteboard) ; No. 68 (stationery) ; Nos. 135, 136 and 138 (motor vehicles) and Nos. 61, 122 (i) and 152 (i) (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) ;

Part B of Schedule.—No. 25 (dyes) ; Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 (paper and pasteboard) ; Nos. 26 (ii), 53 and 54 (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre) :

Provided that this permission does not apply to cinematograph films printed in the British Empire from negatives either produced or owned by companies, firms or persons established in countries outside the British Empire.

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports by telegraph that the following serial numbers have been added to paragraph (*b*) of Open General Licence No. 11 (Part A of Schedule) by Notification No. 64 of 13 September 1941 :—

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 39, 40, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 70, 117, 128, 149 and 150.

Open General Licence No. III

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated the 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import until further notice from the countries or groups of countries mentioned in column 1 of the List hereto annexed, the classes of goods mentioned in column 2 of the said List provided that in each case the goods have been produced or manufactured in the country or group of countries from which they are imported :—

Country or group of countries. (1)	Description of goods. (2)	
1. French Equatorial Africa, including Chad and Gaboon, French Cameroons, New Caledonia, French Oceania (Tahiti) and the French Administration of Condominium of New Hebrides.	All goods covered by the Schedule in Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, except the following :— Nos. 61, 122 (*i*) and 152 (*i*) of Part A and Nos. 26 (*ii*), 53 and 54 of Part B (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Part B (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre).	
2. Belgian Congo	Ditto.	
3. Netherlands East Indies ...	Ditto.	
	No. in the said Schedule.	Name of article.
4. Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.	Part A 36	Tobacco, manufactured not otherwise specified.
	Part A 37	Cigars.
	Part A 38	Cigarettes.
	Part B 4	Tobacco, unmanufactured.
	Part B 5	Asphalt.
	Part B 31	Manures, all sorts.
	Part B 38	Cotton, raw.
5. Iraq, Muscat, Bahrein, Kuwait and the Trucial Shaikhdoms.	Part A 7	Fruits.
	Part A 111	Pearls, unset.
	Part B 38	Cotton, raw.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

Open General Licence No. IV.

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons (1) to import from the Portuguese Possessions in India any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification, except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule :—

Nos. 61, 122 (i) and 152 (i) of Part A and Nos. 26 (ii), 53 and 54 of Part B (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Part B (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre)

provided such goods have been manufactured or produced in those territories; and (2) to import by land from any other country contiguous to the land frontiers of India any such goods provided they have not previously been imported into such country wholly or partly by sea, from any country outside India.

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

Open General Licence No. V.

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission for the importation from any country, until further notice, of goods which are included in the Schedule to the said notification and which :—

(i) are *bona fide* samples or advertising matter supplied free of charge.
(ii) are supplied free of charge in replacement of goods previously imported which have been found to be defective or otherwise unfit for use,
(iii) are exempt from duty on importation by or on behalf of Consular Officers, etc., under items Nos. 46—50 of Notification No. 33-Cus., dated the 22 June 1935 of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) as amended up to the date of the issue of this licence, or
(iv) are exempt from Customs duty on re-importation under Section 25 of the Sea Customs Act or under items Nos. 53—63 of the aforesaid notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues)

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

Open General Licence No. VI

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No.56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import from Burma until further notice any of the goods specified in the Schedule to that notification, being goods manufactured or produced in China that have been imported into Burma across the Burma-China land frontier, except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule :—

Nos. 61, 122 (i) and 153 (i) of Part A and Nos, 26 (ii). 53 and 54 of Part B (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Part B (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre).

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported."

No. 60–I.T.C./41.—The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the Commerce Department Notifications No. 25–I.T.C./40, dated 31 December 1940 and No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, and in supersession of Open General Licences* No. XII and † No. 1 (Metals) published with that Department Notifications Nos. 51 and 53–I.T.C./41, dated 31 July and 2 August 1941, respectively, is published for general information :—

Open General Licence No. VII

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notifications No. 25–I.T.C./40, dated 31 December 1940 and No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission for the importation from the United States of America of any of the goods specified in the Schedules to the said notifications which are imported by the Government of India under the procedure prescribed for Lease and Lend supplies from that country."

* See the "Board of Trade Journal," 18 October 1941 (page 241).
† Not published in the "Board of Trade Journal."

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON MATERIALS OF CERTAIN DESCRIPTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18 October 1941 (page 241), the Board of Trade have received copies of Notifications Nos. 55–I.T.C./41 and 61–I.T.C./41, dated 9 and 23 August respectively, which provide for the following amendments to Notification No. 25–I.T.C./40 of 31 December 1940.

Delete "No. 1–I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940" in clause (iv) (*b*) and substitute "No. 56–I.T.C./41, dated 23 August 1941."

Item (*m*) in the Schedule has been amended to read :—

"Wire rods coated or uncoated, wire, whether plain or barbed, wire rope, wire strand, wire netting, wire chain link fencing, wire mesh, wire nails, *including* boot and shoe grinding, wire staple, excluding machine staple."

Add the following new item to the schedule :—

"(*zh*) Wrought iron and iron cuttings in all forms."

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9 August 1941 (page 82) regarding an increase in the alternative rate of specific duty on certain fabrics when not of British manufacture, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of Notification No. 341-T(6)/41, dated 21 July, which states that the revised duties are as follows :—

Item No.	Article	New Duties
48 (1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of artificial silk :— (*b*) not of British manufacture ...	50 per cent. ad val. or 7 annas per square yard, whichever is the higher.
48(5)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk but more than 10 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. artificial silk :— (*a*) containing 50 per cent. or more cotton :— (ii) not of British manufacture...	50 per cent. ad val. or 5½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent. cotton :— (ii) not of British manufacture	50 per cent. ad val. or 7 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.

BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT, 1941

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, enacted on 1 July 1941.

Section 5 (1) provides for a sales tax at the rate of one-quarter of an anna in the rupee on the taxable turnover of every dealer liable under the Act.

Section 5 (2) defines "taxable turnover" and permits *inter alia* the deduction of turnover on goods intended for re-sale by a registered dealer, or for use by him in the manufacture of any goods for sale, or in the execution of any contract.

Certain goods, mainly foodstuffs, agricultural implements, fertilizers and yarn, and certain industrial raw materials, are exempted from the tax.

A copy of the Act may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1.

BURMA

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Notification No. 179 (E.W.), dated 14 August, published in the "Burma Gazette" of 16 August, which provides for the addition of the following item to the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 91 of 31 May, particulars of which were published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6 September (pages 137/140).

Serial No. 121A.	Dental Rubber and manufactures thereof.	Import Tariff Item No. 77.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

CANADA

CUSTOMS TARIFF

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of Memorandum Series D, No. 47, T.C. 44, dated 22 October, issued by the Dominion Department of National Revenue, which states that by Order in Council (P.C. 8085) of 20 October the following new tariff item has been established, effective from 15 August 1941 :—

386d. Steel sheets, cold rolled, ·064 inch to ·022 inch in thickness, when imported by manufacturers of stampings for army type motor vehicles, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such stampings in their own factories.

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Intermediate Tariff	Free
General Tariff	Free

CONCESSIONS REGARDING DUTY VALUATION FOR CERTAIN GOODS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22 May 1941 (page 340), H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of Appraiser's Bulletin Misc. No. 35, Supplement No. 2, dated 22 October, which provides for the deletion of "Drugs, chemicals and preparations, included in the British Pharmacopœia," from the list of goods in respect of which the valuation for duty concession applies, and substitutes therefor "Drugs, chemicals, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations."

CEYLON

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

The "Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary" of 22 July, 1941, contains a copy of a Customs Notification (Tariff No. 41/2), which provides, as from 22 July, that the goods specified in the first column below shall be liable to duty on importation into Ceylon at the rates shown in the second and third columns.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

CUBA

EMERGENCY TAX LAW

H.M. Ambassador at Havana has forwarded translations of the Cuban Emergency Tax Law (No. 28) dated 8 September and of Decree (No. 2597) dated 17 September, prescribing regulations under this law. The law imposes a surtax of 20 per cent. on all tariffs, taxes and contributions now in force in Cuba, with effect as from 9 September.

The Decree, however, provides, *inter alia*, for an increase of 20 per cent. in the Customs duties, and for the raising of the Customs surtaxes of 3 per cent. and 10 per cent. to 3·60 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively. The tax of ¼ per cent. on exportation of money or its equivalent is increased to 0·30 per cent. and the tax of 2 per cent. on gross sales and purchases coming from abroad is now increased to 2·4 per cent.

Certain articles grown, produced or manufactured in the U.S.A. which are included in the U.S.A.—Cuban Commercial Treaty of 1934, and the Supplementary Agreement of 1939, are exempt from the 20 per cent. surtax.

H.M. Consul-General at Havana has now reported, by telegraph, that linen and woollen goods, imported from the United Kingdom and classified under Tariff Nos. 132 and 147A, are also exempt from the increased surcharge.

EGYPT

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1 November (page 270), the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 14 October contains two decrees dated 12 October which add rice, meat and fresh fish to the list of prohibited exports.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25 October 1941 (pages 257-258), it appears from the official text which has now been received that the following corrections should be made to the lists of goods as published :—

Schedule I. Condensed milk *should read* Preserved milk. (*Lait conservé.*)

Lubricating oils *should read* Mineral lubricating oils.

Iron or steel *should read* Common metals and manufactures thereof.

Under Common metals, etc., *the sub-heading* F. Generators *should read* Electric Generators,

Goods	New Duties		Former Duties	
	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Beer, ale and porter and all other malt liquors ... ... per gallon	1 87	2 25	1 25	1 50
Spirits (not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer) for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon				
Provided that in no case shall the duty be less than :				
Rs. 24·00 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 30·00				
Rs. 31·50 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 37·50				
Rs. 36·00 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 42·75				
Brandy, in respect of which a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the spirit is produced from the juice of the grape and has been matured for not less than five years ... ... per proof gallon	—	30 0	—	20 0
All other brandy ... ... per proof gallon	—	37 50	—	25 0
Gin ... ... per proof gallon	37 50	42 75	25 0	28 50
Rum ... ... per proof gallon	—	30 0	—	20 0
Whisky, in respect of which a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the spirit has been matured for not less than five years	—	30 0	—	20 0
All other whisky ... ... per proof gallon	—	37 50	—	25 0
Unenumerated (excluding spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs) ... ... per proof gallon	—	30 0	—	20 0
Other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely, liqueurs and cordials per Imperial gallon	—	45 0	—	30 0
Unenumerated ... ... per Imperial gallon	—	45 0	—	30 0
Wine, sparkling ... ... per gallon	—	18 0	—	12 0
Other—				
In wood ... ... per gallon	—	6 75	—	4 50
In bottle ... ... per gallon	—	7 50	—	5 0
Tobacco—				
Cigars ... ... per lb.	9 0	10 0	6 0	6 75

FOREIGN

COSTA RICA

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON LIQUORS

H.M. Representative at San José reports, by telegraph, that the duties on liquors, including whisky, beer and aerated waters, imported into Costa Rica, have been increased by 15 per cent.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

and sub-heading G. Structures *should read* Manufactures.

Iron and steel manufacturers *should read* Manufacturers of sheet iron and steel.

Nails, bolts and cramps *should read* Nails, locks and cramps.

Hand tools, scythes, hoes, files, etc., *should read* Hand or mechanical tools, scythes, hoes, files, etc.

Copper and products *should read* Copper and manufactures thereof.

Photographic material *should read* Photograhic and cinematograph films, plates and papers, developed or not.

Schedule II. Starch and fecula *should read* Starch, roasted.

Leather, varnished or moroccoed *should read* Leather, dyed or moroccoed.

Canned fish, etc., *should read* Various food products, preserved: jams, fish, etc.

Schedule III. Game and poultry *should read* Game and poultry, dead.

Jams and marmalades, *also* Unsweetened jams and marmalades *should be deleted.*

Biscuits and pastries *should read* Biscuits and alimentary pastes (vermicelli, macaroni, etc.).

After Bedsteads in wood or metal *add* and mattresses.

Sanitary earthenware *should read* Wash-hand basins, W.C. pans. (*Cuvettes hygiéniques.*)

Information has now been received that the quantity of chemicals for plant fumigation, etc. (see Schedule I) which may be imported is 500 tons, and the quantity of pyrites is 3,700 tons, and not 3,000 tons as previously stated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TARIFF CLASSIFICATIONS

A United States Treasury Decision [T.D. 50481] published on 2 October contains the following decisions regarding the classification of certain merchandise on importation into the United States :—

(1) Certain sheepskin scraps, obtained from the linings of old coats or consisting of pieces of tanned sheepskin left over in the manufacture of wool-lined garments, are processed chemically after importation to obtain the wool which is used for the same purposes as ordinary wool is used. Accordingly such scraps are dutiable as wool on the skin at the rate of 32 cents per lb. of clean content under paragraph 1102 (*b*), Tariff Act of 1930.

(2) So-called fish silver paste, consisting of approximately 72 per cent. amyl acetate, 20·8 per cent. lustre of fish scales, and other minor ingredients, and used as a lacquer on various articles, is properly dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 66, Tariff Act of 1930.

(3) Ng Ka Py (a Chinese wine), containing a substantial quantity of alcohol, 5 per cent. or more of sugar, and a flavouring extract, and chiefly used as a beverage rather than as a medicinal preparation, is properly dutiable as a liqueur at the rate of $2·50 per proof gallon under paragraph 802, Tariff Act of 1930 as modified, plus an internal revenue tax of $4 per proof gallon (rate operative on and from 1 October 1941, formerly $3).

In the case of (1) and (2), as these rulings will result in the assessment of duty on such merchandise at rates higher than those heretofore assessed under a uniform practice, they were to be applied only to such merchandise entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 30 days from the date of publication in the "Weekly Treasury Decisions."

EXPORTATION OF MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Board of Trade are now receiving copies of the Comprehensive Export Control Schedule issued on the 1st day of each month by the United States Economic Defence Board, Office of Export Control. These schedules contain an up-to-date list of all commodities subject to export control in the United States, together with general information regarding export control and can be seen by persons interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1.

Commercial Treaties and Arrangements

CANADA—ECUADOR

TRADE AGREEMENT

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Order in Council (No. 7517), dated 25 September, published in the "Canada Gazette" of 27 September, which states that by an exchange of notes dated 28 August, the Governments of Canada and Ecuador have concluded a commercial *modus vivendi* which grants reciprocal most favoured nation treatment in tariff matters, control of foreign exchange, etc., with effect from 1 October 1941.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Statistical Bulletin of the Tin Research Institute (October 1941). Communications to Fraser Road, Greenford, Middlesex.

Tin Statistics for September. Published by the Tin Research Institute, Fraser Road, Greenford, Middlesex.

The Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders: Sixty-seventh Annual Report for the Year ending December 31st 1940. Price 7s. 6d. net, 8s. post free.

Union of South Africa: Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production, 1938–39. Agricultural Census No. 19. Price 4s.

Statutory and Other Government Notices

POSTAL SECTION

MAILS LOST BY ENEMY ACTION

The Postmaster-General regrets to announce that the undermentioned *surface* mails have been lost by enemy action :—

From the United Kingdom	Districts and Approximate Dates of Posting
Letters for :—	
Egypt	London and Provinces 25 August-4 September.
Syria	London and Provinces : 27 August-2 September.
Turkey	London 22 August-2 September. Provinces 21 August-1 September.
Letters and Printed Papers for :—	
Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian) and Transjordan.	London and Provinces 25 August-4 September.
Printed Papers for :—	
Egypt and Turkey ...	London and Provinces 23 August-3 September.
Syria	London and Provinces : 27 August-3 September.
For the United Kingdom	
Letters and Printed Papers from :—	
Nigeria	18-23 August.
Parcels from :—	
Gold Coast Colony (Sekondi area only).	9-16 May.
Nigeria	12-23 August.

PARCEL POST TO FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

The rates of postage which are directed to be charged in place of rates previously published on outgoing parcels addressed to the undermentioned territory are as follows :—

Place of Destination	Rates of Postage on each Parcel not exceeding				
	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	7 lbs.	11 lbs.	22 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Moyen Congo, Oubangui-Chari and Tchad)	2 6	2 6	3 9	4 3	7 0

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Continued.*

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1938

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED 10 NOVEMBER 1941

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of registration
		BRITISH			
The Guardian Of Your Life	Kinograph Distributors Ltd. ...	Cinit Ltd..	2,437	BR/R. 4651	5 November
The Team	N.S.S. Productions Ltd.	Welwyn Studios Ltd.	476	BR/E. 4652	5 November
H.M. Minelayer	Ditto	Verity Films Ltd.	736	BR/E. 4653	5 November
49th Parallel	General Film Distributors Ltd. ...	Ortus Films Ltd.	9,934	BR/TR. 4665	5 November
Pathé Pictorial Nos. 287/299 *Pathé Pictorial No.* 290 ...	Pathé Pictures Ltd.	Pathé Pictures Ltd.	821	BR/R. 4670	10 November
		FOREIGN			
When Ladies Meet ...	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ...	9,465	F. 4654	5 November
Married Bachelor	Ditto	Ditto	7,308	F. 4655	5 November
The Feminine Touch ...	Ditto	Ditto	8,763	F. 4656	5 November
Water Bugs	Ditto	Ditto	902	F. 4657	5 November
Glimpses Of Kentucky ...	Ditto	Ditto	702	F. 4658	5 November
The Gay Falcon	R.K.O. Radio Pictures Ltd. ...	R.K.O. Radio Pictures Inc. ...	6,009	F. 4659	5 November
Tom, Dick And Harry ...	Ditto	Ditto	7,779	F. 4660	5 November
The Mexican Spitfire's Baby	Ditto	Ditto	6,272	F. 4661	5 November
A Gentleman's Gentleman ...	Ditto	Walter Disney Productions Inc....	675	F. 4662	5 November
Baggage Busters	Ditto	Ditto	683	F. 4663	5 November
Daghestan	Liberty Films Ltd.	Sovuzintorg-Kino	940	F. 4664	5 November
The Perfect Crime	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd. ...	Columbia Pictures Corp.	6,154	F. 4666	7 November
Henpecked	Ditto ...	Ditto	6,878	F. 4667	7 November
So You Won't Squawk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	1,456	F. 4668	7 November
Cyclone Ranger	Equity British Films Ltd. ...	Spectrum Picture Corp.	5,450	F. 4669	7 November

BR/E indicates "for the exhibitors' quota only."
BR/R indicates "for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."
BR/TR indicates "for the exhibitors' quota and trebled for the renters' quota."

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS 1907 to 1939

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24

LICENCES OF RIGHT

The following Patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on the dates specified below.

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject Matter
	27 October 1941	
504,396	Lodge-Cottrell Ltd. (Research Corporation.)	Electrical treatment of gaseous fluids.
	1 November 1941	
322,066	Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. & anr.	Manufacture of pneumatic tyre casings and apparatus therefor.
	3 November 1941	
483,961	Berliner. H. A.	Variable pitch propellors.
488,034	John Thompson Water Tube Boilers, Ltd. & ors.	Travelling grates.
502,921	Igranic Electric Co., Ltd.	Electric circuit controlling devices.
536,562	King, G. C.... ...	Construction of hollow concrete walls.

The Patent Office.

M. F. LINDLEY,
Comptroller-General.

NOTICE

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6d. (7½d. post free). Annual subscriptions, 26s.; post free 32s. 6d.

The Editorial Offices are at Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1. All editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor." (Telephone, Whitehall 9040.)

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or Branches.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—*All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, 421-9 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 7755.)*

Overseas Trade

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

The Department of Overseas Trade, 99-103, St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth (Telephone, Bournemouth 7280), the address of whose London Office is Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1 (Telephone, Whitehall 9040), is prepared to give advice and assistance to manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods in regard to all matters relating to overseas trade.

United Kingdom exporters who wish to obtain a Government guarantee giving protection against credit risks should apply to the Export Credits Guarantee Department, 9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE

UNITED KINGDOM

TENDERS INVITED

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of :—

Tobacco Stalks.
Tobacco Refuse. Coarse.
Tobacco Refuse. Fine (*a*) mainly ground Stalk;
(*b*) other fine refuse;

which may now or at any time prior to 1 January 1943 be in the King's Warehouses at London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Bristol, Glasgow, Leith and Belfast, and may be at the disposal of the Commissioners for delivery to the buyer.

Tenders must be addressed to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise and delivered at City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, on or before 27 November 1941.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Secretary at the above address.

LINDSAY PATENT
Member King's Roll
RIGID FIXING WITHOUT DRILLING
LINDAPTER

653
BOLT ADAPTERS
Despatch from stock
USING ANY ORDINARY BOLTS
HENRY LINDSAY LTD., QUEEN'S RD., BRADFORD
Grams: LINDSAY, Phone, BFD. Phone: BFD. 5657 (2 Lines)

H.M. Trade Commissioners and Imperial Trade Correspondents

N.B.—Telegraphic addresses are given in brackets. The Trade Commissioners possess Lieber's Five-Letter Code. In any territory where a Trade Commissioner's post is in existence United Kingdom firms are invited to correspond with the Trade Commissioner and not with the Imperial Trade Correspondent.

CANADA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

OTTAWA.—Mr. A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, 56, Sparks Street, Ottawa. ("Sencom, Ottawa.")

MONTREAL.—Mr. T. G. A. Muntz, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 1111, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. ("Britcom, Montreal.")

TORONTO.—Mr. J. B. Greaves, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 901-902, Montreal Trust Building, 61-67, Yonge Street, Toronto. ("Toroncom, Toronto.")

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 850, West Hastings Street, Vancouver. ("Vancom, Vancouver.")

WINNIPEG.—Mr. H. Oldham, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 703, Royal Bank Buildings, Winnipeg. ("Wincom, Winnipeg.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. W. E. Anderson, 85½, Prince William Street, Saint John.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.

QUEBEC.—Mr. H. Loudin, Minimum Wage Commission, 1, Crown Street, Quebec City.

AUSTRALIA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

SYDNEY.—Sir R. W. Dalton, C.M.G., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia; Mr. A. W. Burton, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Prudential Building, 39-49, Martin Place, Sydney. ("Combritto, Sydney.") (Usual commercial codes.)

MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. F. Gurney, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Henty House, 499, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1. ("Combrit, Melbourne.") (Usual commercial codes.)

BRISBANE.—Mr. J. R. Adams, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Estates Chambers, Creek Street, Brisbane. ("Combriton, Brisbane.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. C. B. Jennings, Mutual Life Chambers, 44, Grenfell Street, Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. H. C. Reid, c/o Messrs. Connor, Doherty and Durack, Ltd., Howard Street, Perth. ("Combritent, Perth.")

NEW GUINEA.—The Official Secretary, Rabaul.

NEW ZEALAND

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER :—

WELLINGTON.—Mr. R. Boulter, C.M.G., H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 369), T. & G. Building, Grey Street, Wellington, C.1. ("Wellingcom, Wellington.")

SOUTH AFRICA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

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